Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

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Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Love and Prudence.

"Oh! Love's an unco glamour light,
Flashing in here and there;
But Prudence shines an clear and bright,
A beacon to the ashie way."
OLD SCOTCH SONG.

It was an important night to the bright-eyed belles of Washington. The lady of Mrs. Secretary R——, by way of varying the eternal routine of drawing-rooms (*properly soirées*) at the Executive Mansion, had given invitations for parties—or (we beg pardon of our polite readers) *conversazzione*s elsewhere—had projected a concert at her own house; not, like those got up abroad, a regular musical entertainment, where some professional lion was to thrill forth, to the loss for the profit of his patroness than for his own—but an *amateur* concert, at which several young ladies *très distingués*, and volunteered themselves for performers. As the appointed hour of eight approached, many a fair one, born to among the uninvited swelled with chagrin and envy; for this was to be a very exclusive affair, while those fortunate enough to be asked to it made themselves ready in a flutter of joyful pride and expectation. Our present business, says the lively two of this last number. One of these rather *petite* in stature, but of an easy shape, married shortly after her entrance into the fashionable hotel of the Metropolis—or stood before the dressing-glass on her bridal morning, giving the finishing touches to her *coiffure*. If the figure of this "nymph intent" was deficient in the height and dignified appearance to constitute a grace, it was in recompense surmounted by a head worthy to serve as a model of symmetrical beauty. The set of features reflected in the mirror before her, were cast in the finest mould of the Grecian face divine; hair of hazel eyes large, languidly lustrous, and rolling with that sleepy glance said to "speak a melting soul;" her tresses, not luxuriant, but rich, glossy, and auburn, where braided back from her low white brow, and bound up by a single pearl, were crowned but with a cluster of careless curls, which falling and gleaming with every turn of her head, shone like the tendrils of the golden bird of Paradise. This classic style of adjustment, which would have improved most countenances, and in an instant transformed, has said finely with a face, resembling in sweetness and pale delicacy of tint, that of a rich alpine statue. But this immobile and faultless beauty was less happy in the rest of her person which if not positively awkward and ungainly, was distorted by attempts at majesty and attitudinizing. Her dress was a pink gauze of white satin, as short and as full as those of a Dutch peasant-girl, or second-rate Parisian *élégante*, which, drawn close at the shoulders and left free to the *corsage à la Russienne*, by loops of pearl, exhibited so much of a bosom and scapula as vain persons, in their proportions as clearly proved the heedless owner to have merged her modesty in her self-complacency with the most impolitic of fashion's whims. From beneath the silver fringe that edged the voluminous folds of the skirt, a foot and ankle not fully displayed themselves, (for, now-a-days women of the world scorn the old-fashioned and unbecoming stocking) seen through the stealthy, arrayed in an open web of flesh-coloured silk, and shod in a sandal *à la Grecque*, of the same material, with a rich gilt diamond drawn on her shoe *à l'Impromptu*, gently beating the floor with the little sole, which, of a triumph occasioned merely by the certainty that not another belle would "quote" a pair coming before her, and partly by a consciousness of her surpassing appearance,—a lady, who, had she been educated in a land where the false taste—who middle-aged according to our rude notions, showed by her *mouvements*, that, in this instance, she had not forgotten her native vanity coincided with the statutes of Viennese gallantry,—bore itself, in the room, pantingly, breathless, or waddled along under the weight of super-abundant flesh and finery, and crying out in a shrill voice, for the attendance of "Monsieur ton fan—Bless my soul! Eliza, here, are you goin' to keep us waitin' all night? Hurry now you dear, sweet creature, love, all in silver and white sating! I guess Mrs. Tilley done her best in the dress and jewelry line, for she's down in the mouth when they see ye. But make haste, love,—that's a dear!" The nymph spoke not, but looking at a prosperly clased watch as she spoke; "the concert'll be half over before we get there; that don't much matter, only to be sure: but Mr. Webster's gone!!! only hear that!!! just this minute passed now on a prancing horse! I could a' gone along side o' him, as if all come together. Come along, Eliza, I say; for the third and last time. Ma, let us in! Come, Miss Eliza, and put another six dollar cambric pocket hankerchief."

Grim ma'am, glancing at her watch, responded the soft voice of the languid daughter, "and the bunch of artificial flowers to take on your head. I don't want the fan; what's the use, say you not to keep us waitin' all night? Hear! now you do look nice and pretty, love, all in silver and white sating! I guess Mrs. Tilley done her best in the dress and jewelry line, for she's down in the mouth when they see ye. But make haste, love,—that's a dear!" The nymph spoke not, but looking at a prosperly clased watch as she spoke; "the concert'll be half over before we get there; that don't much matter, only to be sure: but Mr. Webster's gone!!! only hear that!!! just this minute passed now on a prancing horse! I could a' gone along side o' him, as if all come together. Come along, Eliza, I say; for the third and last time. Ma, let us in! Come, Miss Eliza, and put another six dollar cambric pocket hankerchief."

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"Give me the fan, child!" at length

Saturday Evening Post.

Saturday, May 31.

SCHUYLKILL COAL TRADE.—Despatched from Pottsville, Port Carbon, and Schuylkill Haven, during the week ending 23d inst., 155 boats, carrying 5486 tons of coal. From the Little Schuylkill, 20 boats and 883 tons of coal. Total this season, 675 boats and 837 tons of coal.

LEHIGH COAL TRADE.—Despatched from Mauch Chunk, for the week ending the 23d inst.

94 boats, carrying		3,255 Tons.
433 boats, (last report)		17,110 Tons.
527 boats,	Total,	20,365 Tons.

Notes of Broken Banks.

Notes on the following broken banks are purchased by Mr. Bicknell, of the Reporter, at the rates here annexed.

Patriotic Bank, Washington,	25 per ct. disct.	
Bank of Washington do	40	"
Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Georgetown, D. C.	25	"
Bank of Alexandria	30	"
Bank of Maryland	62½	"
Maryland Saving Institution Certificates	30	"
Bank of Salisbury	30	"
Bank of New Brunswick	60	"

The speech of Mr. Binney, in the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, in the case of the contested election between Moore and Letcher, is universally spoken of, says the National Intelligencer, as one of the ablest ever delivered in the House; distinguished besides by that elevation of tone, and propriety and dignity of manner, which, in this distinguished orator, extort the admiration equally of the opponents and the friends of whatever cause he espouses. The speech has not appeared in print.

THEATRICAL.—The Kembles are performing a farewell engagement in this city. The Arch street Theatre is announced to be opened for a summer season in a very short time. Forrest is at the New York Bowery, at which Booth is also announced to appear shortly. The Woods are at the Park. The Italian Opera are playing to thin houses. Miss Clara Fisher was announced as engaged at the Pittsburg Theatre, last week. Mr. H. G. Pearson has made a successful hit in the character of Richard, at New Orleans. Miss Pelby performed Victorine, at the Warren Theatre, Boston, on Saturday evening.

Pugnacity Punished.

In the Court of Common Pleas of New York, Wm. H. Keppele, of the Park theatre, obtained a verdict against Thos. A. Reynoldson, of the same establishment, in an action for assault. Reynoldson, it appears, some time since quarrelled with Keppele in the green room of the theatre, and pulled his nose. The counsel for the defendant endeavoured to make a joke of the matter, but the jury awarded Mr. Keppele one thousand dollars damages.

A few days since, the wife of Mr. C. B. Wetherbee, of Belmont, Me. stepped out of the house to go to one of her neighbors for a moment, leaving a child, sitting in the door, about two years old. She was attracted by the screams of her child, and hastened back, when she found an old sow had dragged the child from the door and was eating its hand. The thumb was entirely devoured, and the hand dreadfully chewed up.

LOSS OF LIFE.—Maj. Thos. McConkey, Deputy Collector at Erie, Pa. together with Mrs. Thomas, wife of the second mate of the steam boat Wm. Penn; Amos H. Bishop, of Butternuts, Otsego co. N. York; Lyman Douglass, Sherman, N. Y., together with three others were drowned by the upsetting of a boat in going out to the pier to get on board steam boat New York.—*Buffalo Jour.*

The grand jury of New Orleans have presented the jail in that city as a nuisance. In their presentment they say—"The infirmary is unquestionably the most filthy place that could have been chosen for the purpose. A little chamber of at farthest not more than fifteen feet, has confined within it six patients attacked with different maladies, one of which may be contagious and communicate to the rest, and thereby not only occasion the death of him originally infected, but that of all the others." They also say—"the State Penitentiary erecting at Baton Rouge will be finished about the end of the year, when the State prisoners will have their condition *ameliorated*."

MAIL ROBBERY.—The eastern mail due at New York on Saturday, was stolen from the stage on Thursday night, near Norwalk, and robbed to an extent not yet known. The following note from the post office, furnishes all the particulars of the transaction, yet ascertained.

Post-office, N. York, Sunday morning, May 25.

MAIL ROBBERY.—On the morning of the 24th inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, about a mile east of Norwalk, Conn., the large portmanteau containing the Boston Mail, was taken from the stage, and carried into a field, cut open and robbed of the principal part of its contents. The Boston packages, containing the valuable letters were broken open. Bills of exchange, checks and notes, were found lying with the letters, but no Bank notes. The portmanteau was found yesterday at noon, and brought to the Post-office last night about 12 o'clock.

Suspicions rest upon two persons recently inmates of the State Prison, who were seen in that neighborhood the afternoon previous to the robbery, but were missing yesterday.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

It appears by a report of the Inspector of the New York Alms House, that the whole number of paupers admitted for the year ending May 1, 1834, was 4,726; of whom were discharged 2,614, eloped 111, died 508, remaining May 1st, 1,092. The following is the place of nativity of those remaining: New York city 703, State of New York 106, United States 130, England 146, Ireland 503, Scotland 35, Germany 47, France 11, Sweden 4, West Indies 10, Prussia 1, Italy 4, South America 1, Africa 3, unknown 38.

SLANDER.—At the late term of the Lincoln (N. C.) Superior Court, an action of slander was tried, in which a young woman by the name of Blakely, was plaintiff, and Joshua Wilson, defendant. Wilson argued his own case, at some length, and demanded justice, which the editor of the "Carolinian," thinks he got, in a verdict of six hundred dollars damages for the plaintiff.

Mr. B. Bates, of the New York Post Office, proposes to insure the safety of money sent by mail to any post office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, at the following rates:

$10 and under	50 cents	$1000 and under	½ per ct.
20 do	75 do	2000 do	¼ do
100 do	$1 00	5000 do	⅛ do

Any sum above $5000, such premium as may be agreed on.

Money sent by mail ought to be safe, without an insurance.

FIVE POINT INTELLIGENCE.—On Saturday night, a white man, while walking in Anthony street near the Five Points, was met by a colored man, knocked down, and robbed of his money, amounting to a considerable sum. Contriving to quiet the gentleman's cries for assistance, the robber very deliberately stripped him of his clothing, leaving his own wretched garments in their place, and made his escape. Another white man, in passing along Orange street on Sunday night, had his hat stolen from his head by a colored gentleman, and was left to walk home bareheaded.—*N. Y. Times.*

LUMBER.—In consequence of the sudden fall of the waters of the Susquehanna, the rafts of lumber that were descending the river have been brought to a stand still, and as has been the case in like circumstances heretofore, so it is now, the lumbermen are obliged to put up with whatever prices they can obtain. Shingles are not much reduced in price, because of the great demand, but other descriptions of lumber are selling 25 per cent lower than was asked three weeks ago.—*Harrisburg Rep.*

The following is a copy of the official order of Commodore Preble, for burning the frigate Philadelphia in the harbor of Tripoli.

"United States Constitution,
Syracuse Harbor, Jan. 31, 1804.

"SIR:—You are hereby ordered to take command of the prize ketch, which I have named the Intrepid and prepare her with all possible despatch, for a cruise of 30 days, with full allowance of water, provisions, &c. for seventy-five men. I shall send you five midshipmen from the Constitution; and you will take seventy men, including officers, from the Enterprise, if that number can be found ready to volunteer their services for boarding and burning the Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli; if not report to me, and I will furnish you men to complete the complement. It is expected you will be ready to sail to-morrow evening, or some hours sooner, if the signal is made for that purpose. It is my order that you proceed to Tripoli, in company with the Syren, Lieutenant Stewart, enter that harbor in the night—*board the Philadelphia—burn her*, and make good your retreat, with the Intrepid, if possible, *unless you can make her the means of destroying the enemy's vessels in the harbor, by converting her into a fire ship for that purpose*, and retreating in your boats, and those of the Syren.

"You must take fixed ammunition, and apparatus, for the frigate's eighteen pounders, and *if you can, without risking too much, you may endeavor to make them the instruments of destruction to the shipping and Bashaw's castle*. You will provide all the necessary combustibles for burning and destroying ships.—*The destruction of the Philadelphia is an object of great importance*; and I rely with confidence on your intrepidity and enterprise to effect it. Lieutenant Stewart will support you with the boats of the Syren, and cover your retreat with that vessel. Be sure and set fire in the gun room berths—cockpit—store rooms forward, and berths on the berth deck. After the ship is well on fire, point two of the eighteen pounders, shotted, down the main hatch, and blow her bottom out.

"*On boarding the frigate, it is probable you may meet with resistance.* It will be well, in order to prevent alarm, to carry all by the sword. May God prosper and succeed you in this enterprise.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"EDWARD PREBLE.

"Lieut. Commandant Decatur, Intrepid."

MR. RIVES.—The conduct of Mr. Rives, in our diplomatic relations with France, deserves severe reprehension. After repeated attempts had been vainly made to induce the French Government to *do justice* to this country; that government expressed willingness to act conformably to the laws of nations, and make restitution to our citizens of property unjustly seized, by order of the French Government. After the correctness of the general principle was admitted, it became necessary only to fix the amount. Representations were made by our Minister, Mr. Rives, which are *believed to be correct*—and the amount of indemnity was agreed on. But M. Rives, desirous of trumpeting forth to the world his skill as a Diplomatist, has managed to have his correspondence in relation to that negotiation published, in which he vauntingly boasts, that he has succeeded in over-reaching the credulous Frenchmen!

Such conduct might be in character with a Yankee Pedlar, or a Southern Horse Jockey—who each acts on his own responsibility—but is not what might have been expected from the Representative of a great commercial nation—and will not tend to elevate the character of the Republic in the eyes of Nations. The French Chamber of Deputies, as might be expected, have indignantly refused to appropriate the necessary sums for carrying the treaty into effect, and they probably will persist in this determination until they are convinced by facts as well as arguments that they have not been over-reached.—*Boston Journal.*

POLICE.—Tuesday.—Since the arrest of Steinmetz, the counterfeiter, we have received the following additional particulars.

About a fortnight ago two persons came into the bar room of the Union Hotel, Barclay street, one of whom was Steinmetz, somewhat in liquor, and having taken refreshment he tendered a three dollar note of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in payment, which was rejected. He then paid the demand in silver, and continued to drink until he became insensible; he was carried up to bed by his companions who described him as a respectable young man that had been on a frolic, and then placed in the hands of the bar-keeper a roll of bank notes, amounting to $36, which he requested might be kept safely until the evening.

Both the men afterwards left the house without applying for the money, and neither of them re-appeared until last Sunday. In the meantime the bar-keeper had stated these circumstances to the proprietor, Mr. Richards, whose suspicions were excited and the notes were sent to a broker who pronounced them counterfeit, and they were then destroyed in the presence of witnesses. On Sunday last Steinmetz, without his companion, made his appearance at the Hotel and bespoke dinner, the bar-keeper apprised Mr. Richards that his guest was one of the men who left the counterfeit notes, whereupon he was instructed to demand pay for the dinner in advance.

Steinmetz took out his pocket book for the purpose, which was instantly wrested from him and found to contain several forged bills similar to those destroyed. He was then taken into custody by Mr. George Rose, and carried to Bridewell, where he evinced the hardihood of an old offender, refusing to answer the questions of the magistrate, and jocularly assisting the officers in their search, which produced two additional bundles of spurious bills amounting to $220, all of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Bank. On being committed for trial, he observed that "they might do their best and their most, for he knew they could only give him five years at Sing Sing." Much praise is due to the gentlemen who were active in bringing to justice this reckless criminal.—*Cour. & Enq.*

AN INCORRIGIBLE THIEF.—Meraden Meahan, now twenty-one years of age, who was discharged from the Sing Sing prison in September last, after serving out a term of three years, was detected about half past 3 o'clock on Friday morning, in the house of Reverend Thomas Lyell, No. 77 Anthony st. which he had burglariously entered, through a window in the rear. A colored man who slept in the basement, heard Meahan cautiously open a door, and awoke his fellow servant and informed him. The servants then arose and went in search of the robber, and found him in the drawing room. On finding that he was discovered, the fellow pretended to be drunk, and threw himself on the sofa, and remained there for a few minutes until Mr. Lyell entered the room, when he instantly threw up the window, leaped out and ran away. An alarm was however given, and the fellow was recaptured and brought back to Mr. Lyell's, where he remained but a short time when the High Constable Jacob Hayes, happened to pass by, and the robber was given into his custody. On searching him Mr. Hayes found four silver spoons. He also found a small piece of foreign coin, which, along with some jewellery, was taken out of a house in Walker st., which was broken into and robbed a few nights back. The discovery of the piece of coin gave Mr. Hayes a clew to find out where more of the stolen jewellery was deposited, and he recovered some part of it yesterday. Meahan was of course committed to take his trial.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Large Robbery and Fortunate Recovery.—On Tuesday evening Mr. A. L. Stebbings of Buffalo was robbed of his trunk, about a mile west of this city. Besides his clothing the trunk contained one hundred thousand dollars, in bank notes, belonging to banks in this city, and bank brokers in New York and had been entrusted to Mr. Stebbings for safe delivery. This was, to be sure, a very prodigious haul, but the rogue was not lucky enough to get clear off, Mr. Stebbings was too active for him, and succeeded in recovering his trunk and its contents. Yesterday morning, constable Pemberton conducted the alleged culprit who gave his name Charles Cook, before Mr. Justice Cole, and after examination he was fully committed for trial.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

NEW YORK POLICE—INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Katherine Salyear, an interesting and genteelly dressed girl, aged only 16, was brought up for an assault and battery on Emma Whitehouse. It appeared in evidence, that Kate had lent Emma the play of *Romeo and Juliet* to read, and that on seeing it announced for last evening at the Park Theatre, she had applied for her book, when it was returned to her in a torn and tattered condition, in consequence of which she threatened to reduce one of Emma's silk dresses to the same predicament, when high words arose, and eventually Kate "clinched" Emma and boxed her ears, for this she was bound over to keep the peace.

[The history of this little girl is such a perfect romance in real life, that we here subjoin it. She was born near Cleaveland, in the state of Ohio, of respectable parents, and was the only child her father had by his first wife. Her mother dying soon after her birth, her father married a woman who treated Kate in the most cruel and brutal manner. About eighteen months back, a young merchant who had lost his way in the woods, was found by her father nearly perished in the snow, and taken by him to his farm house close by. The stranger, who was a Frenchman, and gave no other name but that of Henry, stated that he had a store at Washington, (D. C.) and had been travelling for his health, and to see the country. While staying at Mr. Salyear's, he was confined to his bed by a violent fever, and the wife deputed Kate to wait on him as a nurse, and she ultimately became so much attached to him, (he being the only human being that had ever manifested any interest in her welfare,) that on his departure, she

——"Lost all her mirth—
Forewent all custom of exercise"—

in short, young as she then was, she had fallen violently in love with him; and the loss of her accustomed activity induced her step-mother to beat her, and increase her before unmerited harshness towards her. One day (the father being from home,) after being very severely beaten, Kate turned on her step-mother, wrenched the cane out of her hand, and being a good sized girl of her age, fought her with her own weapons dreading the effects of her father's resentment, she threw on her bonnet, and ran a distance of seven miles to Cleaveland, which she reached just as the steamboat was putting off. She got on board without having a cent of money; and when she reached Buffalo, she told the captain that her parents lived at Washington, and that she had run away from an uncle who threatened her life. A gentleman (a friend of the captain's) going to Philadelphia, undertook the care of her, and paid her expenses. On reaching Philadelphia, he basely attempted to seduce her, but was indignantly repulsed. She then went on to Washington, under the care of an old Quaker, who procured her an excellent situation as a seamstress. Here, with no other clue to discover the object of her affections than the name of Henry, she made diligent search for him, and ultimately recognized him in the well-known proprietor of a museum. Having found him, she surrendered her earthly all to his keeping, and

"Never heav'd a sigh for change."

Thus far, her story, in its principal features, bore a striking resemblance to that of the mother of Sir Thomas a Beckett, but differs widely in its unhappy sequel. Her lover married another—her love turned to hatred—she came to New York—became a prey to the designing—took lodgings at 106 Duane street—and made her first bow before the Magistrate as stated above. Under what circumstances her last may be made, it is painful to conjecture.]

Sudden transitions of the weather we find noticed in many of our exchange papers. One from Armstrong county, relates the following singular phenomena, which took place in that section of the country, on the 15th instant.

From the intense coldness of the atmosphere all the insects were frozen, so that nearly all kinds of small birds, that subsist on such fare, were perished with hunger and cold. We have been informed that sacks might have been filled with red and brown birds from the banks of our waters in a short time. Many flying into houses, or perching themselves along side of persons seated out of doors. Others would alight upon the seats or row-locks of crafts when in the river, instinctively seeking relief from the hand of humanity, and when taken up in the hand would expire, supposed to be overcome by the heat of the hand. Our frosts have been so severe as to kill almost every kind of vegetation. It is said that the rye has suffered greatly—the gardens and fruit are destroyed, excepting such roots or seeds as had not put forth their tender buds or seeds, and even the early wheat has suffered material injury. From the present appearance of things, we apprehend a great scarcity of provisions the ensuing year, which we believe would be much worse than the want of a full pocket. Scourges never come without cause, and it is the incumbent duty of every one to have the cause removed, that we may not feel its effects.

In Pittsburg, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer has been down, within a week past, to 25 deg. The ground has been frozen to a considerable depth.

FROM VALPARAISO.—A letter received at Edgartown, Mass. from an officer of the ship Mentor of New-bedford, Mass. dated at Valparaiso, Feb. 10, 1834, [illegible]

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

The proprietors of the Chesnut street line of Omnibusses, are about to place two additional coaches on the route, so that they will be enabled to start an Omnibus from the Exchange every twenty minutes. Two handsome Omnibusses are now being built for the proprietors at Troy, N. Y. and they are expected to be received here early in June.

The Board of Guardians for the relief and employment of the poor, have organized as follows:

President—George W. Jones.
Treasurer—John Hemphill.
Secretary—Samuel Hazard.

Judge Hemphill, one of the oldest inhabitants of Beaver county, and a gentleman universally esteemed for his many good qualities, died on the 20th inst. The members of the Beaver county bar have resolved to wear crape for thirty days, in testimony of respect to his memory.

The Protestant Episcopal Church in Mantuaville, opposite Fair Mount, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, about 12 o'clock. The fire is attributed to an incendiary.

A black boy about 8 years old, a servant to Dr. Klett, was drowned at the foot of Noble street on Sunday. He went into the river to swim, although unacquainted with the art. The body was soon after recovered but life was extinct.

There are already four candidates in the field for the office of Sheriff of Westmoreland county, Pa.

Com. John Rodgers and lady, arrived in this city, on Tuesday.

A new post office has been established at Mr. Jacobs' mills, Perry county, Pa. and Joseph Derr, Esq. appointed postmaster.

The venerable Ex-President Madison, whose health has been bad, is on the recovery.

A destructive fire occurred in Reading, on Thursday morning last, about 3 o'clock, by which the hatter's shop of Mr. David Rightmyer, and the turner's shop of Mr. Homan were consumed, and the dwelling house of the latter much injured.

Messrs. G. B. Dallas, Thomas Ringland and Chas. B. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, have been appointed members of the Board of Examiners, to visit the Military Academy at West Point. Mr. Dallas is a brother to G. M. Dallas, of this city, and is prosecuting attorney for Allegheny county. The two latter gentlemen are members of the State Senate.

There are living near Tracy's Landing, Md., five farmers, whose united weights exceeds a thousand pounds—their united ages about two hundred and seventy years—their farms all join—they are strong active healthy men.

There is a Mrs. M. McPherson, living in Bryantown, Charles county, Md., who is 81 years of age, a pattern of piety, industry and good nature. She observed to a gentleman, that she had knitted 80 pair of stockings during the last year, besides much other sewing. She made a frock the day he was at her company.

Mr. T. Somerville, of Prince George county, Md., has a man in his employ, a blacksmith by trade, and a black man he once was, say 20 years ago; since which time his skin has been gradually changing, and he is now perfectly white, with the exception of a few small spots on his arms and legs.

The woods near Wilksbarre have been set on fire. Much damage has been done to the adjacent property.

An unsuccessful attempt was made for the second time on Tuesday evening last, to fire Mr. Fairfield's Church, south Boston.

Fifteen or twenty cases of small pox have occurred in Providence, R. I.

The Telegraph asks—"who is to move the Previous Question in the case of the contested elected now before the House? We hope for the credit of the old dominion, that it will not come from Virginia."

Thirty-five dollars towards the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument has been received from Com. Crane and the officers of the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

There are now navigating the New York canals, 2,452 boats, being an increase upon the number registered last year, of 593.

The multiplying power in some instances—animal as well as vegetable—is astonishing. An annual plant of two seeds produces in twenty years, 1,048,576, and there are plants which bear 40,000 seeds. The roe of a codfish is said to contain a million of eggs; mites will multiply to a thousand in a day; and there are viviparous flies which produce 2,000 at once.

The total value of the manufacture of Iron in the state of New York is estimated at about $4,000,000 per annum.

The George Washington, attached to the Rail Road Line, arrived at Baltimore, on Thursday last at 35 minutes past 1 o'clock, with the passengers that left Philadelphia at six o'clock that morning. This is what Col. Crockett would call 'going ahead!'

On reading that part of Major Downing's letter relative to the old pet ram and the shabby flock of sheep, one of the Kitchen Cabinet was heard to exclaim—"that means us."

A young man named Nicholas J. Ash, a native of Baltimore, is making arrangements for a balloon ascension from that city.

Mr. John M. Coyler, has become the lessee of the Catskill Mountain House, and will immediately open the establishment for visitors and boarders.

A great hail storm visited the vicinity of Natchez, on the 30th ult. Hail stones were picked up as large as hen's eggs.

The Legislature of Alabama, at its last session, passed an act incorporating a Manual Labor Institute, with the power to confer degrees. The Trustees have selected a site, three miles west of Marion, Perry county.

The Hon. C. P. White has reported a bill for rebuilding the frigate Congress.

The ship Robert M'William, which lately arrived at Quebec from Cork, lost ten of her passengers by common cholera, during the passage.

The number of post offices in the state of New York, is 1683.

We learn that the Franklin and Washington Literary Societies of Lafayette College, Easton, have selected John M. Scott, Esq. of Philadelphia, to deliver the annual address before them on the next anniversary of Independence.

Gulian C. Verplank has been nominated for Governor of New York, at a meeting of the Whigs of Tompkins county.

A squirrel hunt was had, in the vicinity of Hillsborough, Ohio, on the 3d inst. In the evening, *nine hundred and eighty one scalps* were counted. A week or two previous to the above, about *eight hundred* were killed by a hunting party in the vicinity of the same place.

Among the late London publications, is the first volume of Holman's travels around the world. Holman is a lieutenant in the British navy, and *stone blind*. He has visited almost every part of the world, blind as he is, and alone. Many of his journeys have been performed on foot.

The Duke of Wellington receives from the British government, pensions amounting in the aggregate to 13,104*l* sterling per annum.

The argument before the South Carolina Court of Appeals, in the "Test Oath" case, has been concluded but the decision has not been pronounced.

The steam boat Robert Morris, of the Baltimore Rail Road line, landed her passengers at Chesnut street wharf, on Sunday, at twenty minutes after one o'clock—performing the trip from Baltimore in the unprecedented short time of 7 hours and 20 minutes.

The U. S. frigate Potomac, Com. John Downes, arrived in Boston harbour, from the Pacific Ocean, on Friday last; officers and crew in good health. The Potomac has circumnavigated the Globe, and crossed and re-crossed the Equator six times. She has lost but twenty-seven persons, out of a crew of 500 souls.

A seaman named John Harrison, a native of Virginia, belonging to the sloop Conductor, Capt. Ramsbottom, was accidently drowned off Savannah, a few days since.

Upwards of two thousand citizens, residents of New Castle county, Del. have signed memorials to congress praying for the restoration of the public Deposites.

On Thursday week, no fewer than 885 emigrants arrived at New York.

A free boy of color, named Josiah Louner, was abducted from his father's house in Fayetteville, N. C. a few days since, by a white man, and soon after offered for sale.

The Cholera was still prevailing by last accounts among the emigrating Cherokees, who had passed through Little Rock, A. T.; the whole number of deaths amounting to sixty since their departure from the Tennessee river. Dr. J. C. Roberts, the physician had died from the effects of the disease; and Dr. Fulton had been attacked, but recovered.

A silver vase and salver, weighing in all eighty ounces, have just been manufactured at Boston; to be presented to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, in return for their notes which are considered value received.

The village of Millersburg, Ohio, has been almost totally destroyed by fire; thirty buildings including the jail, and other edifices were burned down.

A public dinner was given to Capt. E. J. Wood, at Apalachicola, Florida, on the 10th ult. in honor of his safe return from a successful attempt to explore the Flint river, as high as Danville, in Georgia. Capt. Wood has been mainly instrumental in introducing steam in three rivers, viz. the Pearl, Chattahoochee and Flint river.

A Wilmington, N. C. paper of the 21st inst., states that for the last ten days, the weather has been unusually cool for the season. Frost has been observed in one instance during the time.

So great is the competition between the steam boats on the river St. Lawrence, that one, a few days since, took passengers from Quebec to Montreal, for 2s 6d—or 40 cents for 180 miles.

Benj. F. Seaborn, convicted of setting fire to the city of Raleigh, in September, 1832, is sentenced to be hung on the 30th of the present month.

Great rise in the Alabama River.—The Mobile Register of the 8th, states, on information received from passengers, by the steamboat Choctaw, from Tuscaloosa, arrived the evening before, that the River at Demopolis had risen twenty five feet, within a few days, and that it was rising when the boat left that place. Serious apprehensions were entertained for the [illegible]

The Harrisburg Chronicle mentions, that the main and different *branch* lines of the Pennsylvania Canal, with the *exception* of the West Branch, are in good order, and the business upon them brisk. The amount of tolls received from the various lines of Canals and Rail Roads, for the last week, amounts to about fourteen thousand dollars.

The celebration at Jamestown, Va. seems to have been a festival of much interest. About 2000 persons, including a large number of ladies, several members of Congress, distinguished clergymen, &c. were present. An eloquent oration was delivered by Mr. Moreau Bowers, of William and Mary College.

On Saturday evening, the lightering boat Lucy White, was upset in the squall in the North River, and we regret to add, Andrew Collins and John McDevett, were drowned.

The number of Trades' Unionists in and about London, is computed at 365,000 and within 12 hours they can raise, for any given object, £1500 by a penny subscription.

Real estate has depreciated 50 per cent. in Richmond, Va. since the trial of the fatal "experiment." A house and lot have just been sold for $5000, which a year ago were refused for $9,000.

Callahan, the boy who stole a package from the Boston Post-office, in March last, containing $6,000, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Charles Coleman and John Slater, both of Trenton, were drowned in Crosswicks Creek, on the night of the 20th inst. They were asleep in a Durham boat, loaded with stone, when the boat sunk.

Nearly all the prominent members of the New York Regency were at Washington, during the past week.

A wag the other day remarked, that the project of loaning "the *credit of the State* to the *People* thereof," was something like a man trying to raise himself from the ground by pulling at the waistband of his own breeches.

The New Hampshire Courier attributes the letters of Aristides, against the Rev. Mr. Avery, to Jacob Frease, a Universalist clergyman.

Emphatic.—The editor of a North Carolina paper says in relation to a favor from a correspondent:—"The simple assertion of an anonymous correspondent is not sufficient to establish a fact. A *Gentleman* who writes like a *blackguard*, may like a blackguard, *tell a falsehood*."

Jona. L. Emmons, was tried at Boston, a few days since, for an assault with a Jack-knife, on James McGee, second mate of ship Millwood, on the high seas. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to a fine of $10 to the use of the U. States.

The New England Convention of Working-men, is to be held at Northampton, Mass., on the 2d Wednesday of September next.

Boyington, supposed to be the murderer of Frost, at Mobile, has been arrested.

It is in contemplation to construct an iron rail road from Rome to Naples.

On the 27th March, Rome was so full of foreigners, that not a lodging could be procured.

The New York Commercial says:—"We have always loved flowers—to think of them—to gather them—to write about them. And we hereby caution every Coelebs never to marry a girl who does not love flowers—passionately love them."

The cholera has broken out among the U. S. troops stationed at Gibson, Arkansas, 40 or 50 of whom (out of the number of 140) were reported sick the 2d inst., six of whom died since they left New Orleans. About 60 or 65 Cherokee emigrants have also died of the cholera.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS, Esq. has been chosen by the legislature of Connecticut, Chief Justice of that state, in place of Judge Daggett, who will, in the course of the year, have reached the disqualifying age of seventy years. Jabez W. Huntington and Henry M. Waite, the former a representative in Congress, have been chosen Associate Judges.

A FAT OFFICE.—Mr. Eli Moore, of New York, has been appointed by Gov. Marcy, to inspect and make a report to the Executive of the State, of the different prisons, at a per diem allowance of five dollars, and travelling expenses.

Letters from New Orleans dated the 10th inst. enumerate the failures of from six to eight houses who were always considered as doing a fair and safe business, but owing to the recent "experiment," were obliged to suspend payment. The same letters mention that other stoppages were daily expected.

The Beaver Argus states that the late severe frosts, in addition to the destruction of all the fruit, have done serious injury to the crops of early rye in that county. Where the heads had commenced shooting, it has been entirely killed. In many places the farmers are cutting down whole fields and ploughing up for another crop.

The legislature of Connecticut have granted a bill of divorce in a case where the wife had deserted her husband three days after marriage, and always afterwards treated him with hatred and contempt. The parties were respectable, and the general sympathy appears to have been for the man. The wedding took place three or four years ago.

THE CROPS.—The Mobile Advertiser, of 14th inst. says: We regret to hear from so many sources, that the early crops of Cotton in the northern section of this state, and the lower part of Tennessee, have been probably ruined entirely by frost. We trust, however, the calamity is not of very wide extent. The season was not so far advanced at the time the frost occurred but that the plantations thus devastated may be replanted, provided there is a supply of seed in that region of country.

The Supreme Court for the District of North Carolina met in Raleigh, on Monday, the 12th inst.—Chief Justice Marshall and Judge Potter presiding. There was very little before it, the only criminal case being the United States vs. James Bruce, for robbing the mail at Milton. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

Mr. William Comstock, of Sullivan, New Hampshire, gives notice in the public prints that his son James, 26 years of age, mysteriously disappeared on the night of December 31, 1833—and that having reason to fear that he has been murdered, he will give a reward of $200 for the detection of the assassin, or $50 for satisfactory information that his son is yet living. He requests newspaper publishers throughout the country to notice the circumstance.

The Kentucky Intelligencer has published a decision made by one of the State judges, to the effect that the "Bank of the Commonwealth"—a bank owned, we believe, chiefly by the State, is unconstitutional, being in contravention of that clause of the constitution of the United States, which prohibits the separate States from issuing "bills of credit."

Barque Madagascar, which cleared from Boston on Saturday, for Rio Janeiro, has on board 217 tons of ice, believed to be the first ever sent to that market.

A petit juror recently appeared in his seat in the Supreme Court at Augusta, Geo. in a state of intoxication. Judge Holt immediately fined him twenty dollars, and ordered that he should be imprisoned three days.

The school fund of Connecticut now amounts to $1,929,738 03, and is invested in the following manner. In bonds, contracts and mortgages, 1,423,620 01, bank stock 147,450 00, buildings and cultivated land 137,018 11, wild lands 134,202 16, stock on farms 1,810 00. The amount on hand in cash is 16,638 29.

The Hon. Geo. Hall has been elected Mayor of the city of Brooklyn.

The Mysterious lady is now in Savannah. The boast of the proprietor of this show—an Englishman—that he would carry out of the country ten thousand dollars, seems likely to be realized.

A man by the name of Stives, has been committed, to prison in New York, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit $3 bill; when searched, counterfeit bills were found upon his person, to the amount of $300.

Among the present inmates of Bethlehem Hospital, England, is Capt. Parry who commanded lord Byron's brig in the Mediterranean, and subsequently published an account of his lordship's last moments.—This unfortunate gentleman's mental delusion consists in a notion that he has lost his soul; and that unless he is able to destroy some fellow creature and possess himself of his soul, he cannot be saved.

GERMANTOWN RAIL ROAD.—The Germantown Telegraph states, that on Sunday week, the number of passengers conveyed on this Rail Road, amounted to at least 2300, and on Sunday last nearly the same number, were carried upon it.

A lad named Shingle, of Chambersburg, Pa. was killed on Friday of last week, by a saw log, which he and others were about placing in a wagon.

The Bucks County Intelligencer states that the Locusts have made their appearance in that neighborhood. The Reading Chronicle mentions, that they appeared, as was predicted, on the 25th, many of them between daylight and sunrise, and the rest, probably between sunset and dark, none being found to leave the ground during the rest of the day.

An individual named Moses Austen, was drowned on Sunday evening, whilst attempting to swim ashore from a schooner anchored a short distance from the lower end of Aliceanna street, Fell's Point Baltimore. He has left a wife and a family to mourn their bereavement.

A woman of low character, named Evans, was detected, a few days since, in an attempt to fire a fine block of buildings in New Orleans. She was committed to prison.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—Peter Brass, who has been turning from Pittsburg, and an account of whose death (being eaten alive by wolves) has gone the rounds of all the papers, has returned home safe and sound; and instead of being killed by wolves he has killed a dozen. His name was a perfect safeguard against any wild beast.

DEATH OF JUDGE MOORE.—The Hon. Joseph B. Moore, Judge of the Common Pleas of Albany county, a very estimable man, being on a visit from Rensselaerville to Litchfield, in Connecticut, was seized in the street with convulsions, and died without speaking.—He was forty-two years of age, and much beloved for his many virtues.

Mr. Holland, Mrs. Norton, and Miss Coleman are announced as theatrical stars in the Mobile papers.

Mr. Cooper, the tragedian, and his daughter, have arrived at Charleston.

A lad named James Olson, was committed to prison, in New York, a day or two since, for stabbing a fellow apprentice named John Stykes, who is said to be in a dangerous condition. Both boys are [illegible]

The late Riots in Oldham.

A more distinct account of the recent riots and bloodshed, in Oldham, England, than we have seen elsewhere, is furnished by the London correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. Oldham, it will be recollected, was the first place to elect Cobbett a member of Parliament. It is likewise celebrated for several Trades Union Associations, embracing a large number of members. The repeated and mysterious midnight meetings of these associations, long since attracted the attention of the authorities, and it was at last resolved by the Magistrates to suppress the societies, and if possible arrest the ring-leaders. The correspondent alluded to says:—

On the night of the 14th, three police officers were despatched to the scene of suspicion, and they surrounded the house about eleven o'clock. The names of the officers are Heywood, Page and Haslam; and I deem it necessary to be thus particular, because it is my desire to give your readers at a glance all the particulars which may be collected from the disjointed and various accounts which fill our papers. Page went up stairs—the others were stationed at the foot. The moment the former entered the room, the lights were extinguished, not a voice was heard, he was attacked, knocked down, violently kicked and left almost senseless, whilst the Unionists rushed out, and escaped with the exception of two. There were one hundred present, and in their flight they left behind them all their private letters, books and other documents. The next morning the officers prepared to take their prisoners before a magistrate, but on the road, a great crowd effected a rescue, and severely beat the officers. Elated with this triumph they proceeded to Mr. Thompson's residence, and there made an attempt to destroy it. Mr. T. had become a *marked* mill-owner, because he had refused to comply with some insolent demands, and his property had been frequently threatened. In the hands of half a dozen workmen he had placed fire-arms, and enjoined them to defend the mill against every attack. The mob came, they assailed the place and shots were fired. One of the mob fell, and his death, instead of intimidating the multitude, only operated as an incentive to further violence, and to call forth one long, loud shout to defiance and revenge. The walls were soon scaled on all sides, nothing withstood the impetuosity of the infuriated numbers, the windows were in a moment smashed to atoms, and the machinery injured. The dwelling house was then entered; in an instant every room was filled, the furniture destroyed, the ornaments demolished, valuable paintings cut to ribbons, the cellar was broken open, what could not be drank was wasted, and all that was portable carried away.

During this period of devastation and danger, Mrs. Thompson and her children were assembled in an attic, and only left it when she discovered that the house had been fired. She succeeded in flying to the house of a neighbour without receiving either insult or impediment from the crowd, and soon after detachments of Lancers and Infantry marched to the ground.—Thus terminated the affair, and the next day the two men who were rescued surrendered to the magistrates. Their names are Daniel Brierly and James Taylor, and they are both young. No evidence of any illegal act could be proved against them, and they were liberated upon recognizances, and the magistrates devoted their energies to seek out and arrest the rioters. In the course of the morning of the 16th, fourteen persons were apprehended—a few stones were thrown at the military—the Riot act was read—but the crowd did not disperse, and the magistrates gave no orders for their forcible removal. A meeting of about 20,000 of the operatives assembled in the course of the day, at which it was determined not to work until the two members of the Union were set at liberty. On the 17th, a still more numerous meeting was held, and similar resolutions carried. It was also decreed that labour should be limited to eight hours. The bail of the two men who were first arrested delivered them up, and they were called up to enter into fresh recognizances for having conspired to administer an unlawful oath. Seven of the rioters were capitally committed, that is, they are charged with a crime which will cost them their lives,—five were only accused of a misdemeanour, the other two were liberated. Two of Mr. Thompson's men belonging to those who were armed, are missing, and serious apprehensions have been entertained that they are murdered.

Providential Escape.—We understand that Mr. Simeon Butler, of Marlboro,' was grinding scythes on Saturday last, at the Scythe Factory of Capt. Amos Sibley, in Troy, when the grindstone, weighing about a ton, and revolving at the rate of 200 times in a minute, split open and threw him to the top of the shop, where he struck 18 feet from the seat where he was sitting, as has since been ascertained by measure. He was thrown over one of the trip hammers and fell to the floor, 19 feet, which makes 37 feet that he was actually thrown. He was taken up nearly dead, but by timely medical aid and the good Providence of God, life was preserved, and he is now in a fair way to recover. No bones were broken.—*Museum.*

A gentleman from Booker's Gold Mine reports that he saw a small Gold Terrapin, taken from the mine, for which the proprietor refused the respectable sum of five hundred dollars, intending to send it to Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia. The little creature was not much larger than a partridge egg, and ran briskly about, from which circumstance, it could not be solid gold, whatever its appearance may have been. Experienced miners report to have seen leather thongs that had been suspended in mines, coated with metallic sil[ver] [illegible]

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Robt. T. Bolton, Jr. Broker, 64 Exporter, Commercial Reporter, and Notary Public.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1834.

ASHES.			
Pot,	100	4 25	
Pearl,		4 25	

BEESWAX.

Yellow,		25	
BOOTS, No. 1		9	
2		8	
3		7	
4		6	
5		5	
BRISTLES,		25	
BRIMSTONE,		3	
COFFEE, Duty—free,			
Rio,	lb.	11	12
Do. ordinary,		10	10½
Do. inferior,		9	9½
Laguira,		11	11½
Java,		12	13
Cuba,		11	11½
Porto Rico,		11	11½
St. Domingo,		11	11½
Price Isle,		11	11½
Martinique,		11	11½
Maracaibo,		11	11½
Havana,		11	11½
Alexandria,		11	11½
COTTON. Duty—3cts.			
Louisiana,	lb.	14	15
Mississippi,		13	14
Alabama,		13	14
Tennessee,		13	14
Upland,		12	13
Georgia,		12	13
Florida,		12	13
Texas,		12	13
COTTON. Duty—3cts.			
Louisiana,	lb.	14	15
Mississippi,		13	14
Alabama,		13	14
Tennessee,		13	14
Upland,		12	13
Georgia,		12	13
Florida,		12	13
Texas,		12	13
FEATHERS,		50	
FLAXSEED,	bush.	1 75	1 87½
FREIGHTS to			
Liverpool,	ton	3	3 75
London,		3	3 75
Glasgow,		3	3 75
Havre,		3	3 75
Amsterdam,		3	3 75
Hamburg,		3	3 75
Bremen,		3	3 75
Gothenburg,		3	3 75
Cadiz,		3	3 75
Gibraltar,		3	3 75
Leghorn,		3	3 75
Genoa,		3	3 75
Trieste,		3	3 75
Malaga,		3	3 75
Barcelona,		3	3 75
Alicant,		3	3 75
Marseilles,		3	3 75
Rio Janeiro,		3	3 75
Buenos Ayres,		3	3 75
Valparaiso,		3	3 75
Canton,		3	3 75
GRAIN.			
Wheat,	bush.	1	1 05
Rye,		70	75
Corn,		60	62½
Barley,		60	62½
Oats,		40	42½
GRASS SEED.			
Timothy,	bush.	2	2 25
Clover,		3	3 25
Flaxseed,		1 75	1 87½
GUNPOWDER,	lb.	25	30
HAY,	ton	15	16
HEMP,		100	110
HIDES,	lb.	8	9
INDIGO,		1	1 25
IRON,		4	4½
LEAD,		6	6½
LEATHER,		25	30
LIMES,	cask	1	1 25
LUMBER.			
Boards,	M.	12	13
Plank,		12	13
Scantling,		12	13
Shingles,		2	2 25
Staves,		100	110
Heading,		100	110
MOLASSES,	gal.	25	30
NAILS,	lb.	6	6½
OIL.			
Linseed,	gal.	75	80
Whale,		75	80
Spermaceti,		1	1 25
Lard,		1	1 25
PEPPER,	lb.	12	13
PIMENTO,		10	11
PITCH,	bbl.	2	2 25
PLASTER,	ton	3	3 25
PORK,	bbl.	15	16
RICE,	lb.	3	3½
SALT,	bush.	25	30
SALTPETRE,	lb.	10	11
SEGARS,	M.	3	4
SHOT,	bag	2	2 25
SPIRITS.			
Brandy,	gal.	1	1 25
Gin,		50	55
Rum,		50	55
Whiskey,		30	32
SUGAR,	lb.	8	9
TALLOW,		7	8
TEA,			
Hyson,	lb.	50	55
Young Hyson,		50	55
Hyson Skin,		40	45
Imperial,		50	55
Gunpowder,		50	55
Souchong,		40	45
Bohea,		30	32
TOBACCO,		5	6
WHALEBONE,		25	30
WINDOW GLASS,	box	3	3 25
WOOL,	lb.	50	55

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:

Saturday, May 31, 1834.

Publication Office, No. 36 Carter's Alley, opposite the Girard Bank.

Since our last publication, two important public documents have reached this city from Washington—the Report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the affairs and affairs of the Bank of the United States, and the counter Report of the minority. Both have been published at large in most of our daily papers, and will be found, upwards of twenty columns, forbids their insertion in the Post.

The majority report, is mainly occupied with a discussion of the powers of the committee, which, in this case, it is contended, were full and ample, and sufficiently extensive to justify the committee in pursuing any course they might deem necessary to elicit the information required. The majority then proceed to investigations, demanded the books and papers of the bank to be sent to their lodgings; and they made a call for the private correspondence of the directors—a refusal to furnish which it is considered as a violation of the charter. The Board of Directors, not submitting to these requisitions, the investigation was abandoned, and the committee returned to Washington. A second call to the majority report, is a resolution authorizing the arrest and imprisonment of the President and Directors of the Bank, for a contempt of Congress.

The minority, in their report, contend that the Directors of the Bank acted correctly, and in accordance with the rights guaranteed them by the charter, in refusing to satisfy the calls of the majority—that they are declared to be a high stretch of power. They regard the call for *private* letters, and the attempt to make the examination a secret and *ex parte* one, as a glaring violation of the principles of our free government, and conclude by declaring that the Directors have been guilty of no contempt of Congress. Our Washington correspondence will be found to contain given a sketch of these reports, which, with the foregoing, will be sufficient to give our readers an idea of the ground of controversy.

We may remark, *en passant*, that our correspondent, whose letters generally are entertaining, and embrace much valuable information, is occasionally dogged to our columns by a certain ill-natured spirit, not by indulging in party warmth. We are free to say, that we should be better pleased, if he would avoid as much as possible, all allusion to party discussion, under all circumstances, to keep the Post clear of them, while, at the same time, we are anxious to publish all that may be necessary to a correct understanding of the leading political topics which occupy the attention of our rulers. We only desire to make *statements* of our readers, leaving each one to follow the bent of his own judgment, as regards umpiring in the strifes of party politicians. We trust our friend will not forget our word of admonition.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

From the ninth annual report of the managers of the House of Refuge, it appears that during the year ending May 1st, there were received in the institution 66 males, and 23 females, total 91. During the same period 76 were discharged. There are 157 remaining in the institution. The present principal teacher is Mr. Z. B. Nichols. The workshops continue in a flourishing condition, and have yielded during the year the sum of $2,911 55. The managers speak in high terms of the usefulness of the Refuge, and feel encouraged to repeat to the contributors that they are to them the largest feature in their last report to that body, that "from all these circumstances combined, conclusions are drawn highly favorable to the system, and to the particular establishment." Instances of improper conduct on the part of the keepers are not reduced. Vice and ignorance exist, and crimes are the natural consequence of them. If fewer have been established in the condition of society, the results may be imputed, partially at least, to the good effects which have been produced by a well organized House of Refuge. In the early stages of error individuals have been taken from it from the sphere where they could most readily indulge in bad practices, and have been led into a better course of life. In removing the parties the individual, the evil example he afforded is also deprived of its effect. Confidence in the efficacy of the plan is daily gaining strength. Throughout many parts of the country, persons are now pursuing an honest course of industry, who, if they were removed from a career of silence by the restraints and influences of this place."

The select committee of Congress to whom was referred the memorial of Benjamin Phillips, of Philadelphia, on the subject of an improvement in the construction of steam boilers, so as to reduce the liability to explosion, have made a report recommending that a small sum be placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Navy, to enable him to cause experiments to be made. The committee express the belief that a reasonable expenditure of the public money for this subject, would coincide with the universal wishes of the people of the nation. The knowledge of the mode of controlling and directing with safety this powerful but hitherto dangerous agent in the affairs of men, would be cheaply purchased at the cost of millions.

DEATH BY POISON.—Two females named Caroline and Susanna Gilliam, residing near Escanaba, Va. were poisoned last week, by having eaten of the *Wild Parsnip or Hemlock*. A negro boy was taken up on suspicion of having given it to them with the intent to kill her. The evidence is appeared in evidence before the Court, that the roots had been dug up by one of the deceased, who mistook it for Angelica, and that she gave a few several children, among them the last deceased, who all eat of it, but only in sufficient quantity to cause it to act as an emetic. The boy was immediately acquitted, and the real circumstances of the case made known, and the matter hushed up.

The fellows who robbed the Eastern mail on Saturday last, are yet at large. From a New York paper it appears that the great portmanteau was cut with a shovel hand, and the goods extending lengthwise from one end to the other. After all, the fellow made a poor job of it, as about ninety dollars appears to be all the compensation they got for committing the crime. There were large remittances in the mail, but almost wholly in checks and bills of exchange.

Dr. JOHN A. KEARNEY, the Surgeon of the West India squadron, states, in a letter to the Navy Department, dated May 8th, that he has been eighteen months Surgeon of the fleet, and has not lost a man.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE CASKET FOR JUNE.—The June number of the Casket, with its splendid embellishments, its varied contents, was issued from the press this morning. It contains entire, the excellent and thrilling story of the Baronet's Bride, and a great variety of popular tales, poetry, &c. all of which will contribute to the intellectual gratification and entertainment of its numerous readers.

This number is embellished with a steel engraving of the Rock of Gibraltar, appended to which as a poetical illustration by S. G. Goodrich—with a view of the famous Rock of Gibraltar, and an engraving of York Minster, at York, England. Mual c, poetry, sentiment, &c. occupy their usual pages.

THE SACHELOR RECLAIMED.

Under this title we have, in a volume of 300 pages, from the press of Key & Biddle, an amusing story from the pen of a lady—translated from the French of Flint. It is, of course, a love story, and such as one as could only emanate from a French writer—light, entertaining, and with an excellent moral. An inveterate bachelor, has most unjust hatred towards the female sex is changed into admiration, and eventually he marries! This great revolution in sentiment, is accomplished by the force of female charms—by an exhibition of the loveliness of the female character. The book should be read not only by bachelors, but by unmarried ladies—they may derive instruction from its pages.

The translator, who in preparing this work for the press, seems to have been actuated by the kindest motives, in his preface says—" Our country swarms with bachelors, has most unless of all bipeds, and, apparently, only born to eat up the corn. This book shows how to bring this race of drones upon their knees, while they are glad to put on the wreath of wedlock. Let ladies look to it, when they smile upon those who would gain their suffrage, by affecting contempt of love."

THE LADIES' COMPANION,

We have received from New York, the first number of a monthly periodical, under this title, published by Mr. W. W. Snowden, Wall street. It contains 48 double royal octavo pages, and is filled with matter for reading. The design of the work is good, and it will no doubt prove popular. Terms $3 per annum.

RELIGIOUS PUBLICATIONS.

Key & Biddle, 23 Minor street, have just issued from the press, a number of new and valuable religious and moral publications, among which are the following:—

"*A Manual on the Christian Sabbath,*"—Embracing a consideration of its perpetual obligation, change of day, utility and duties. By John Holmes Agnew, Professor of Languages, Washington College, Pa. An interesting essay by Dr. Miller, of Princeton College, is prefixed. This work will be read with much interest by the Christian community.

"*The Young Man's Sunday Book,*"—A practical manual of the Christian duties of piety, benevolence, and self-government, designed with peculiar reference to the formation of the manly character on the basis of religious principle. A large amount of valuable reading is embraced in this work. It is by the author of the "Young Man's Own Book," and is embellished with engravings.

"*Beauties of Robert Hall,*"—Comprising a rich and diversified collection of sound essays and lively remarks, from the works of this celebrated divine. Dr. Parr says—" Mr. Hall, like Bishop Taylor, has the eloquence of an orator, the fancy of a poet, the acuteness of a reasoner, the profound genius of a philosopher, and the philosophy of a saint."

"*Counsels of the Aged to the Young,*"—A neat little work, the production of Dr. A. Alexander, containing very excellent suggestions for the serious consideration of youth.

LAW CASE.

A case of law, involving the responsibility of common carriers, was decided in the Supreme Court of New York, on Tuesday last. We find a sketch of the points in the Commercial Advertiser. It was an action, instituted by Miles Burke, against the Camden and Amboy Rail Road and Transportation Company, to receive compensation for damages done to the theatrical dresses and paraphernalia of his son, Master Burke, by the sinking of the canal boat that contained him, with the other baggage, into the Delaware, in the act of lifting it by a crane from the steamboat on to the wharf at Philadelphia. The damages proved were $1,750, had been charged for the surplus of Master Burke's baggage, beyond the weight which passengers were permitted to carry without payment. Under these circumstances it was contended by the plaintiff, that the defendants were liable to the strict accountability of common carriers. On the other hand, it was insisted that not only passengers' baggage had been given to Master Burke by the defendants in their advertisements and otherwise, that all baggage would be at the risk of the owners.

The Chief Justice charged the jury, with a view that the points of law involved in the case might be decided thereafter, to find for the plaintiff, on the ground that the defendants were the common carriers. The jury were also instructed to find a special verdict relative to the question of negligence. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $600 damages, and on a writ of error to the Supreme Court, the verdict has had been no negligence on the part of the defendants. Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. Graham—for defendants, Anthon.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Louisville, Ky. 17th May, 1834.

"We have gloom and frost in Kentucky more than usual. On the 25th inst. a severe frost fell, and has continued to do so nightly. The weather is now clear and cold—no rain has fallen for several weeks. Crops and vegetation are much injured.

On the subject of the recent alledged discovery of a new continent, south of the Cape of Good Hope, the Baltimore Patriot remarks that it may be traced to the accounts of Capt. Cook's second voyage, it will be seen that he penetrated nearly two degrees farther south, than the spot in which the new Continent is placed, in about the same latitude, without seeing land. He passed nearly over the longitude of 47°, and reached as far south as 71°. There could scarcely be any thing in that quarter except a small island, which escaped the sagacity of Cook. He sailed entirely round the spot mentioned by Captain Briscoe. It may, however, be that this discovery arises from a typographical error in stating the precise degrees.

When the Dutch navigator Tasman, discovered the Island of New Zeland, he supposed he touched upon the accounts of Capt. Cook's second voyage, it will be seen that he penetrated nearly two degrees farther south, than the spot in which the new Continent is placed, in about the same latitude, without seeing land. He passed nearly over the longitude of 47°, and reached as far south as 71°. There could scarcely be any thing in that quarter except a small island, which escaped the sagacity of Cook. He sailed entirely round the spot mentioned by Captain Briscoe. It may, however, be that this discovery arises from a typographical error in stating the precise degrees.

When the Dutch navigator Tasman, discovered the Island of New Zeland, he supposed he touched upon the *Terra Incognita Australia*, the favorite dream of geographers for centuries. He put into the opening afterwards called Cook's Strait, and tacking to the northward, reached land again, and then concluded that it was the same land he had left, and that he had only entered a large bay, on the coast of a continent. So with respect to the coast of New Holland—even small and inconsiderable islands, which have been, at different times assumed to be parts of the unknown Southern Continent. A more accurate survey and fuller accounts are necessary to revive the old belief that there is a large body of land beyond the ice of the Southern Hemisphere.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Harrisburg, May 27th, 1834.

DEAR SIR—The STATE CONVENTION, inorganized at three o'clock, this afternoon, and the following named gentlemen were duly elected officers:

PRESIDENT.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, of Washington county.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Gen. Henry Fraily, of Northumberland.
W. L. Harmon, of Union.
John Vincent, of Erie.
Col. ——— Gregory, of York.
Samuel McKeehan, of Cumberland.
James McSherry, of Adams.
James M. Russell, of Bedford.
Adam Weimer, of Philadelphia.
Peter Addams, of Berks.
N. B. Craig, of Allegheny.
Samuel Sterrett, of Westmoreland.

SECRETARIES.

Thomas M. Jolly, of Montgomery.
William Darlington, of Chester.
Edward Olmstead, of Philadelphia city.

———Williamson,
of Dauphin.

A most tremendous storm, accompanied by a whirlwind, occurred in Jacksonville, Illinois, on the 21st ult. No personal injury was sustained, but the destruction of property was considible. The Market House and Jail, both brick buildings, were blown down, besides injury to several frame buildings, with the blowing down of chimnies, and the unroofing of houses.

To Readers and Correspondents

MISTAKEN.—Should one for a signature "Mentor-ship," or "Mentorum," the latter is not the most appropriate to the character of his terms.

We will endeavour to oblige "A Subscriber," at Bethlehem, next week.

The poetical article headed "*Another Reproach*," should leave us his name.

Lines by "C," are on file.

"*Gossip on the Spectre Bridal*," is entirely too extravagant for this age. It might have pleased readers a few centuries ago.

WARNAWA, we cannot oblige.

C. J. is misinformed.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

May 23.—Received from	*Received from*
John Hall, Esq. 100	Alfred Allen, Esq. 6 00
George Boggs, 100 44	C. C. Campbell, Esq. 2 50
Wm. Gilmore, Esq. 3 00	Edward Gilmore, Esq. 2 00
G. L. Shearer, Esq. 3 00	J. McKinley, Esq. 10 00
D. M. Walker, Esq. 3 00	L. Ewer, Esq. 5 00
Daniel Dickson, Esq. 3 00	Wm. Gaskill, Esq. 5 00
D. G. Worth, Esq. 3 00	S. L. Du Bois, Esq. 3 50
C. F. Reeves, Esq. 3 00	H. Hart, Esq. 2 00
L. A. Hannebol, Esq. 2 00	J. McNeilly, Esq. 2 00
S. A. Crawford, Esq. 3 00	Rev. Thomas Price, 2 00
Jas. Herring, Esq. 10 00	W. Delong, Esq. 2 00
May 24.	*May 27.*
A. W. Carson, 50 00	W. M'Cracken, Esq. 10 00
C. C. Langdon, 3 00	T. Creighton, Esq. 2 00
Thos. Sparks, Esq. 3 00	Wm. Wilson, Esq. 2 00
A. Cohen, Esq. 1 00	J. Tremper, Esq. 10 00
Wm. Gaskill, Esq. 1 00	E. Stone, Esq. 2 00
G. P. Williamson, 2 00	*May 28.*
J. Mitchell, Esq. 30 00	John Caskery, 25 00
Wm. M'Ilvaine, Esq. 3 00	Jacob Ridgway, 5 00
J. G. Smith, Esq. 2 00	N. Baughan, Esq. 2 00
J. D. Cromelien, Esq. 3 00	Henry Troth, Esq. 2 00
T. D. Appleton, 2 00	Richard M. Hart, 2 00
May 26.	*May 29.*
J. R. Alexander, 10 00	Lewis W. Annis, 5 00
J. Rorer, Jr. 5 00	Daniel C. Lowber, 27 72
John Brewer, 3 00	Joseph Hoxie, 2 00
Horace K. Hubbard, 3 00	Alex. M. Hanks, 2 50
Wm. H. Hall, 3 00	Wm. Hall, 2 00
Adam Whann, Esq. 3 00	Samuel Grace, Esq. 5 00
A. E. Perry, Esq. 2 00	*May 30.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.

By a late arrival from Rio Janeiro, it appears that the abomination of the traffic in slaves is by no means on a reconsiderable extent, notwithstanding the obligations of law and treaties to the contrary. The Speech from the Throne of St. Paul's having sent the Judge of the Admiralty Court to Cape Frio, to ascertain, if possible, where the African negroes reported to have been landed there and on the adjacent beach, some twenty miles north, were to be found. The following is the result of his mission in the following terms:

From the confidential information which I have been able to obtain, more than once Africans have been landed on the coast to the northward of the port, in the District of Barra de Sena, and that numbers were concealed in large huts at a place called Casa Branca, about 3 leagues off. Another part of the portion of them were sent to the towns on the road to Rio de Janeiro, part remained in the District of Barra de Sena, and in three of the Districts of the town, and finally it is suspected that Africans still exist in Villa Rica.

The number of persons implicated is very great—more than four hundred would be an impression prevailing the law was enforced, and that number is considered by people of great weight in the country, including many friends, relations, &c.; much property would be lost—interest and ammunition not in commotion.

Neither is it any fear of indignation being roused, for the idea of personal danger, (which would be produced by the people) that would obliterate in my mind the necessity of enforcing those principles of morality, and of having human nature so notoriously violated. I have, as there is no hope of encountering in the Justice of the Court, any thing like impartial survey, and that discouragers me entirely. The orders of your Excellency would long since have been executed, had I not encountered all the above mentioned difficulties, and the effect has been produced! What can be expected from Justices who are aware that Africans are landed in their districts, and not only wink at it, but deny the fact.

It being impossible for me to act, without the power of committing any one, which is absolutely necessary, I can say that I have endeavored and used every means legally with one of the worst circumstances I could possibly have met with, to have produced, and as much the more as I am not instigated by the desire of the praise of men, (which I hold in contempt, though nevertheless I much value), or have any other motive save that of my own conscience and respect for humanity.

What can I do, Excellent *dei* Imos orders in vain to the Justices of the Peace? Want of law to formalize? make a show of good intentions and do nothing! To charge the judges of the Court, is what I will not! Instructs useless, to order them to proceed with a summary of Police and the inspector that is now sent, I noticed, and that they will procure the evidence of accomplices, going myself to the different *estates* in search of negroes, and punishing the owners, will not produce no good effect, and subject me to responsibility for exceeding the limit of my duty. I am willing for your Excellency to give your serious attention to what I have said, and to what I shall say, which you would have to judge the offenders? What Attorney, what evidence would support the accusation and prove the crime?

It is said that the Africans were employed in the erection of the Custom House steps in the week. It has been informed of a horrible fact which took place about the middle of last year. A ship from the coast of Africa, with about 500 slaves on board, and a multitude of miserable creatures exposed in a gale, and that the greater part were thrown overboard, the rest put on board a vessel off Villa Bella, who immediately sent a boat to sink her; on starting one of the planks, the small vessel was overloaded, and a number of the slaves and others were seen floating from the hold!

The mortality on board the ship was frightful, and the number

THE OLIO.

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Lord Byron's Lines, found in his Bible.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happiest they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn.

The following notice was lately fixed upon the church door, at Ledlow, in Hertfordshire, and read in the church—viz:

"This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this graveyard, but those living in the parish; and those who wish to be buried, are desired to apply to me, Ephraim Grub, parish clerk."

Leisure Hours.—In what way can your leisure hours be filled up so as to turn to greater account, than in profitable reading? the study of useful books, for those trifling amusements, which insidiously lead the unwary into the paths of profligacy and vice?

Memory tellicors prosperity, mitigates adversity, controls youth, and delights old age.—*Lactantius.*

The world is a great book, of which they that never stir from home, read only a page.—*Augustine.*

Hindoo Oaths.—They swear with prodigious fertility, and perhaps there is no race of people upon the face of the earth, that has such a large vocabulary of oaths as the Hindoos. Their women, almost without exception, are prodigal in the use of them, even beyond the most extravagant conception of the greatest blackguard in Europe. They swear in tropes as fervid as the climes which gives them birth, and so varied as that climate in the plenitude of its luxuriance.—*Oriental Annual.*

The whole bay of Naples was called by the ancients the crater or bowl, from its shape, and the country adjacent, was called the Phlegraean (or Burnt) Fields. Their philosophy was then simple, and they accounted for the fire, by supposing that it was kindled by the thunderbolts of Jupiter, when he hurled down the giants. One of the giants, was supposed to be buried beneath the island Ischia.

A rather extraordinary feat was performed in Maidstone some days back. A man undertook to walk seven miles in sixty-three minutes. He performed the task in good style, having two minutes to spare, and did not appear to be at all fatigued.

The "severed scissors."—A man who passes through life without marrying, is like a fair mansion left by the builder unfinished. The half that is completed runs to decay from neglect, or becomes, at best, but a sorry tenement, wanting the addition of that which makes the whole useful.

Some years ago, an English M. P. proposed to find employment for the poor, by setting them to dig holes one day, and fill them up the next. Another M. P. objected to the plan, because he doubted whether the profits would cover the expenses.

When Chrysippus was introduced into the presence of the tyrant Dionysius, and according to the custom of the Court, fell upon his face and kissed the oppressor's feet, he was asked by Plato, how he, who was a Greek, a freeman, and a philosopher, could fall prostrate before a tyrant, and adore him? He answered, "I have business with the tyrant, and if his ears are in his feet, I must speak to him where his ears lie."

"Hallo, Snooks! what's the matter with you today?" "I've got the deposite fever!" "What's that?" "Why, one empty pocket, and another with nothing in it."

Mr. Huskisson.—A mausoleum is about being erected at Mount Cemetery in Liverpool, (Eng.) to the memory of Mr. Huskisson. It is intended to be a neat, circular building, of free-stone, without external ornament. The Mausoleum will contain a Statue of this distinguished statesman by Thorwalden.

"Dear me," said a lady, upon reading in the newspapers, that Lord T———'s son had been brought before a police magistrate, charged with not paying his reckoning; "dear me, the poor fellow, I suppose, had no money in his pocket!" "Madam," cried Tom Moore, who was present, "that is a *complaint* the young gentleman has." "A *complaint*, Mr. Moore?" exclaimed the lady. "Yes, madam," rejoined the wag, "and an *hereditary* one."

A Good One.—Dr. Hoadley Ashe, lately dead, was nephew of Dr. Hoadley, who wrote the "Suspicious Husband." I had the pleasure of sitting next to Dr. Ashe one day at dinner, when he began a story, with "As eleven of my daughters and I were crossing Piccadilly—"*Eleven of your daughters, doctor!*" I rather rudely interrupted. "Yes, sir," rejoined the doctor, "I have nineteen daughters, all living; never had a son; and Mrs. Ashe, myself, and nineteen female *Ashe* plants, sit down one-and-twenty to dinner every day. Sir, I am smothered with petticoats." He probably meant ashes.

A Bee or a Bull.—A paper, "down east," says, the reader will see some errors on its first page, which he will please to overlook.

THE ORIGINAL OF CHERRY-RIPE.

[*Published in 1606, by Mr. Richard Alison.*]

There is a garden in her face,
Where roses and white lilies grow;
A heavenly paradise is that place,
Wherein all pleasant fruits do grow;
There cherries grow that none may buy
Till cherry-ripe themselves do cry.

Those cherries fairly do enclose,
Of orient pearl a double row,
Which when her lovely laughter shows,
They look like rose-buds filled with snow,
Yet them no peer, nor prince may buy,
Till cherry-ripe themselves do cry.

Her eyes like angels watch them still;
Her brows like bended bows do stand;
Threat'ning with piercing frowns to kill
All that approach with eye or hand,
Those sacred cherries to come nigh,
Till cherry-ripe themselves do cry.

Anecdote.—Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, was the first chaplain to the State Prison, in that town. On his being appointed, Gov. Strong, a particular friend to the doctor, called in person, and informed him that the Governor and Council, had given him the office, and a salary of $200 per annum. The doctor intimated with his customary suavity, that the pay was rather small. "The Governor and the Council, were aware of the smallness of the salary," replied his excellency, "But you will reflect, doctor, that your labour is already half done. The prisoners are now under conviction, and all you have to do, will be to convert them."—*Trumpet.*

Anecdote.—An old colored man delivering a sermon, made use of the following beautiful illustration of the high state of enjoyment of the good in the other world:—"Dare my beloved brudders, ye git de good roast goose, and dare ye git de nice bak'd punkin—gravy all runnin down; squash him tween your teeth." Whereupon an old coon in the congregation, jumped up, shook his head, and sung out "whew! whew, too good! no brea my Massa; you say dat agin, Cato go wid you quick!"

The following libel is going the rounds: "Never trust a secret with a married man, who loves his wife, for he will tell her, and she will tell her sister, and her sister will tell aunt Hannah, and aunt Hannah will tell ...

A brief from the chapter of Intemperance.

The following extract from a Police Report of the New York Transcript, presents a horrid picture of the evils which wait on intemperance. Such scenes are not uncommon. Is it not strange that apologists for this vice can be found among the virtuous portion of the community.

James Hodust and his wife (the former holding a pretty but sickly looking infant in his arms) appeared at the bar to prefer mutual complaints of assaults against each other. They both looked sickly, pale, and emaciated, and from a long course of intemperance, yet were rather respectably dressed, and had evidently been well educated.

Mag.—Of what do you complain?

Wife, (crying)—He has beaten me, and taken away my baby, that is not yet weaned.

Husband.—She gets drunk, sir, and takes the child to a house of ill fame, and gives it gin to drink.

Wife.—Who first drove me to it? don't provoke me to tell all.

Husband.—Tell what you please. I'll not part with the child.

The wife then stated that for the first twelve months after their marriage they lived happily together, but that her husband happened to go to a ten-pin alley with an acquaintance, which was the occasion of his first taking to liquor; from that time he frequently came home tipsy, and would insist upon her drinking; and ultimately he became an habitual drunkard, and neglected his work; she however labored hard at her own occupation as a tailoress, after the birth of the child, until finding that he spent all the money that she saved she took to drinking herself; when as a natural consequence, they were reduced to a state of extreme poverty and wretchedness. He then upbraided her with a want of spirit, and told her to go to a house of ill fame and prostitute herself for money; and on her refusing, he tied her to a bed post and beat her with a cord until her back was dreadfully lacerated. This she would have bore without appearing against him; but he took away the child and refused to let her suckle it, or even see it; and "oh, sir," said the poor woman with the tears chasing one another thickly and fast down her haggard cheeks, "if you would preserve my life and that dear babe's do not, for pity's sake, let it be kept from me."

Husband.—It's utterly false, sir, what she has told you; and its not a month since I came home and found her in company with an officer of the Navy.

Mag.—Is this true what he states?

Wife.—He did find a person with me, who came to see him on business; but, sir, who has he to blame but himself, that first taught me to drink? The night that he speaks of I had not seen him for three days—he had taken away my child, and I have since known that he sent that man to me. I became crazy with the liquor I had taken, and I know not what I did.

Mag.—This is a most distressing case.

Wife.—I have another child at home: and when I was ill, and we were starving, my husband would go away and get drunk for weeks together. I have done wrong, but I have been cruelly tried; and only yesterday, when I asked him for the child, he struck me with the poker, and threw me down stairs.

Husband.—I was in liquor then, or I should not have done it.

Mag.—That, sir, aggravates your offence, I shall commit you for the assault and battery.

Husband.—I don't care for that, so that she does not have the child.

Mag.—You cannot take the infant to prison with you; and as the mother is its most proper guardian, she must have it.

The poor child, which had been crying nearly the whole time, held out its little hands to its mother, and soon buried its head in her bosom; and while the husband was conducted to prison, the wife, sobbing bitterly, left the office.

Snake Story.—The following account we had from Mr. Ephraim Brown, of this town, a man of strict veracity, on whose word the fullest reliance may be placed. Mr. Brown having been out on foot, began to cross the extensive "Rocks pasture," from the turnpike on his way home, when he found a black snake, about four feet long, which he killed and dragged across said pasture to his house, about one mile. On arriving home, and exhibiting the snake which he had just killed, to some neighbors who were present, he remarked to them, that he presumed the mate to the dead snake would soon be after it. To see if this would be the case, he fastened the snake to a stone, and left it near the road, not far from his house. On Sunday (the next morning) about ten o'clock, as some of Mr. Ashton's family were walking in the garden, they discovered a large black snake near the house, within a few feet of the place where the dead snake had been drawn, as near to where it was lying as the live one could get without crossing the road, where people were constantly passing. They killed it, and on comparing it with the one first killed, the two were so alike in size and appearance, as to leave no doubt of their being mates, it being difficult to distinguish one from the other. Mr. B. was led to the foregoing experiment by the following remarkable occurrence. Mr. Brown states that he killed a black snake about a year ago, dragged him home in a similar manner, and threw him under a wall near where he worked. The next day, Mr. B., with several other men, saw the dead snake coiled up with a living one of similar size and appearance, which one of the company shot.—*Lynn Record.*

The following amusing dialogue occurred at Sierra Leone, between two sailors who happened to be on the military parade, when the soldiers were at drill, going through the evolution of marking time—a manoeuvre by which the feet as well as the whole body of the person are kept in motion, presenting a similar appearance to that which they exhibit when they are actually marching. One observed the other watching the movements of the corps very attentively, with his eyes fixed, and his arms akimbo. "What the devil are you looking at?" he inquired. "Why, Jack," replied his companion, "I am thinking there must be a very strong tide running this morning, for these poor beggars have been pulling away this half-hour, and have'nt got an inch a head yet."—*Holman's Travels.*

A thought worthy of herself.—"When two hearts, united by long trial, and valued friendship are divorced by death, 'tis the survivor dies."—*Mrs. Hemans.*

IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION TO SOCIETY.

BY DR. CHANNING.

Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to the virtues of ordinary life. No man perhaps is aware, how much our moral and social sentiments are fed from this fountain; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, were there not the sense of a higher benevolence to quicken and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into the hopeless ruins, were the ideas of a supreme Being, of accountableness, and of a future life, to be totally erased from every mind. Once let men thoroughly believe that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs; that all their improvements perish forever at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the injured no avenger; that there is no recompense for sacrifices, to uprightness and the public good; that an oath is unheard in heaven; that secret crimes have no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no unfailing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction; once let men abandon religion, and who can describe the extent of the desolation which would follow? We hope perhaps that human laws and naturally sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe, that were the sun quenched in the heavens, our torches could illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize the earth. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of a day? and what is he more if atheism be true? Erase all thought and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty, principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact, what the theory of atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes.

It particularly deserves attention in this discussion, that the christian religion is singularly important to free communities. Indeed we may doubt whether civil ...

JUGGLERS.

From an article on the "Autobiography of the Emperor Jahangueir," in the Quarterly Review.

The author makes a characteristic transition from the grave subject on which he had been just engaged to an account of the feats of some Bengal jugglers, which cannot, he thinks, but be considered among the most surprising circumstances of the age. The description of the operations of these men, is, however, in itself by no means unworthy of attention, inasmuch as it shows the degree of perfection to which they carried their various contrivances for deceiving the imperial court. Jahangueir was so struck with astonishment at the wonders which they wrought, that he ascribes them without hesitation to supernatural power. The jugglers were first desired to produce upon the spot, from the seed, ten mulberry trees.—They immediately sowed in separate places seed in the ground, and in a few minutes after a mulberry plant was seen springing from each of the seeds, each plant, as it rose in the air, shooting for the leaves and branches, and yielding excellent fruit! In the same manner, and by a similar magical process, apple trees, mangoes, fig trees, almond and walnut trees were created, all producing fruit, which Jahangueir assures us was exquisite to the taste. This, however, he observes was not all:—

"Before the trees were removed, there appeared among the foliage birds of such surprising beauty, in colour and shape, and melody of song, as the world never saw before. At the close of the operation, the foliage, as in autumn, was seen to put on its variegated tints, and the trees gradually disappeared into the earth from which they had been made to spring.

Major Price states, that he has himself witnessed similar operations on the western side of India, but that a sheet was employed to cover the process. "I have however," he adds "no conception of the means by which they were accomplished, unless the jugglers had the trees about them, in every state, from the seedling to the fruit."

The reader will be amused with the Emperor's narrative of some more of these "specious miracles."

"One night, and in the very middle of the night, when half this globe was wrapped in darkness, one of these seven men stripped himself, almost naked, and having spun himself swiftly round several times, he took a sheet with which he covered himself, and beneath the sheet drew out a resplendent mirror, by the radiance of which a light so powerful was produced, as to have illuminated the hemisphere to an incredible distance round; to such a distance indeed, that we have the attestation of travellers to the fact, who declared, that on a particular night, the same night on which the exhibition took place, and at the distance of ten days' journey, they saw the atmosphere so powerfully illuminated as to exceed the brightness of the brightest day they had ever seen.

"They placed in my presence a large seething pot or chaldron, and filling it partly with water, they threw into it eight of the smaller maunds of rice; when without the smallest spark of fire, the chaldron forthwith began to boil; in a little time they took off the lid, and drew from it nearly a hundred platters full, each with a stewed fowl at top!"

But these feats of skill fall into insignificance when compared with the following extraordinary process:—

"They produced a man whom they divided limb from limb, actually severing his head from his body. They scattered these mutilated members along the ground, and in this state they lay for some time. They then extended a sheet or curtain over the spot, and one of the men putting himself under the sheet, in a few minutes came from below, followed by the individual supposed to have been cut into joints, in perfect health and condition, and one might have safely sworn that he had never received a wound or injury whatever.

This trick we can easily understand to have been performed by means not unlike those which are resorted to upon our stage, whenever it becomes necessary to hang, draw, and quarter pantaloon in the pantomime. If it be true, as Jahangueir relates, that his jugglers also in a moment covered a pond with a mantle of ice sufficiently strong to bear an elephant, the machinery sent from England to India some time ago for freezing water must have been no novelty in that country. We should much like to know Sir David Brewster's conjectures with respect to the following, which must have been optical deceptions, and in which we trace a certain similarity to some of the stories so amusingly cleared up in the "Letters on Natural Magic."

"They caused two tents to be set up, the one at a distance of a bow shot from the other, the doors or entrances being placed exactly opposite: they raised the tent walls all around, and desired that it might be particularly observed, that they were entirely empty. Then, fixing the tent walls to the ground, two of the seven men entered, one into each tent, none of the other men entering either of the tents. Thus prepared, they said they would undertake to bring out of the tents any animal we chose to mention, whether bird or beast, and set them in conflict with each other. Khaunee-Jahaun, with a smile of incredulity, required them to show us a battle between two ostriches. In a few minutes two ostriches of the largest size issued, one from either tent, and attacked each other with such fury that the blood was seen streaming from their heads; they were at the same time so equally matched, that neither could get the better of the other, and they were therefore separated by the men, and conveyed within the tents. In short they continued to produce from either tent whatever animal we chose to name and before our eyes set them to fight in the manner I have attempted to describe; and although I have exerted my utmost invention to discover the secret of the contrivance, it has been entirely without success.

"They were furnished with a bow and about fifty steel-pointed arrows. One of the seven men took the bow in hand, and shooting the arrow into the air, the shaft stood fixed at a considerable height; he shot a second arrow, which flew straight to the first, to which it became attached, and so with one of the remaining arrows, to the last of all, which striking the sheaf, suspended in the air, the whole immediately broke asunder, and came at once to the earth.

"They procured a chain 50 cubits in length, and in my presence threw one end of it towards the sky, where it remained, as if fastened to some hinge in the air. A dog was then brought forward and being placed at the lower end of the chain, instantly ran up and reaching the other end immediately disappeared in the air. In the same manner a hog, a panther, a lion and a tiger, were alternately sent up the chain and all equally disappeared at the upper end of the chain.

At last they took down the chain, and put it into a bag, no one even discovering in what way the different animals were made to vanish into the air in the mysterious manner above described. This I may venture to affirm was beyond measure strange and surprising."

Rural Economist.

Culture of Onions.—The following mode of cultivating onions is extracted from a communication from the New England Farmer, printed vol. 3, p. 265, and written by J. Tucker, Esq. of Salem, Mass. We reprint the directions because they appear to us useful, differing in some respects from any others which we have observed, and will be as good as new to many of our readers.

"The land should be ploughed about four inches in depth and harrowed so as to make it very fine; the manure which should always be a rich compost, should be ploughed in and thoroughly mixed; the land should then be rolled with a heavy roller to form a close bottom for the bulbs to form upon, and at the same time not so hard as to prevent the plant from penetrating. The best onions, and the largest crops are produced where the bulbs grow almost entirely on the top of the ground. After the ground has been rolled and before the seeds are sown, the beds should be raked with a sharp iron rake, to prepare a finely pulverized drill for the reception of the seed; and after the seeds are sown, the drill should be pressed with a board and sufficient weight to bring the earth in close contact with the seed. Care should be taken in the selection ...

Salt to Farm Stock.—...

Mildew.—...

Ewes and Lambs.—The *Farmer's Manual* asserts that the best nursing for feeble lambs is to keep the ewes well, and recommends giving them not only potatoes and carrots, but white beans in small quantities, so as not to excite fever. If your lambs are feeble they will require to be nursed with warm milk, given frequently in small quantities. Ewe's milk is best, and if the ewe does not give milk enough for her lamb, there is little probability that the lamb will live. Therefore, as before asserted, you should attend to the diet of the mother for the purpose of giving health to her offspring. If you are apprehensive lest foxes should take unwarrantable liberties with your lambs and geese, you will rub a little tar on their necks, and it is said, neither foxes nor wolves will attack them, as those marauders cannot endure the odor of tar.

To divest milk and butter of the taste of turnips, cabbage, &c. upon which cows have fed, put into each pail of milk, when fresh drawn from the cows, one pint of boiling water. The heat of the water dispels the odor of the turnip, which becomes volatile as the temperature of the milk is increased. This has been practised and proved to be effectual, by the writer, in cases where cows have been fed two or three months in the year upon Swedish turnips. Marshall states that hot water is equally effectual, when thus applied, in removing the taste of wild onions and leeks.

The Hoven in Cattle—is caused by their eating too abundantly of green succulent food, as clover, turnips, &c., and, under bad management, often proves fatal. A pint of weak lie has been found to give relief. The Norfolk practice, according to Marshall, is to give a beast salt and water; and if this fails, a horn of salt and grease, warm. The annals of Agriculture directs, as a specific cure, even in the most desperate cases, the following dose: three quarters of a pint of olive oil, and one pint of melted butter or hog's lard, to be administered by means of a horn or bottle. As a preventive, cattle should not be turned into rank clover while the dew is upon it, nor suffered to continue more than an hour or two in it at a time, when uncropped.

Economy of Manure.—Cattle fattened upon turnips and straw, or hay, are estimated in England, to produce eleven and three-fourth tons manure each. *See Beardley.* If every horse and bullock upon our farms produced a like quantity, and the whole was judiciously applied, our crops would be increased at least ten per cent—manures are the means of substantial wealth to the farmer; but to be productive, they must be regularly deposited in the soil.

Manure.—Arthur Young took five equal portions of a field, one portion of which he manured with dry cut straw; a second with straw soaked five hours in fresh urine; a third with straw soaked in like manner fifteen hours; a fourth with straw soaked three days; and to the fifth portion he applied nothing. The whole was tilled alike, and sown with grain. The product, in grain, of the first was thirty-nine, of the second fifty, of the third sixty-three, of the fourth one hundred and twenty-six, and of the undunged portion nine. In weight of grain and straw, the products of the several portions, in the order above named, were found to be 100, 120, 130, 300, and 48. This experiment affords a pretty conclusive demonstration of the value of vegetable matter as food for plants, and particularly of the fertility imparted by the urine of animals, which latter, to us, is generally lost to all useful purposes. It indicates the propriety of so constructing our cattle yards and stable floorings as to concentrate this liquid; and where there is no cistern to retain it, of applying straw and other litter to absorb it ere it is wasted. Another fact is worth nothing: the rotting process took place wholly in the soil;—the fertility was induced by long manure, and the liquids which it held—and not by muck.

Gypsum.—This mineral effects wonders upon certain soils and upon some crops, while upon other soils and crops it seems wholly inoperative. It is only by a course of careful experiments, that we can learn to apply it with judgment and economy.

G. W. in the American Farmer, vol. iii, p. 413, states, that he doubles his corn crop, by putting into each hill, after the seed is dropped, a clam shell full of two parts of leached ashes, and one of plaster. Although this sounds much like the poetry or fiction of agriculture, it will cost but little to try it; and if the benefit is a tenth part of what is stated, the cost of the experiment will be amply remunerated.

Worms.—The great liability of horses to the annoyance of worms is well known to all who have the care of them. The cause of this evil may be found in the imperfect digestion consequent on the artificial confinement, and feeding on dry food to which those animals are subject, and which are so alien to their natural habits. The very best antidote to the baneful effects of this disease is common salt: indeed, if properly given, I believe it will be found an infallible preventive. When salt is constantly administered, the digestive process is so much promoted, that the formation of worms and animalculae, which are always dependent on a crude unhealthy state of the stomach, is effectually prevented; and when by neglect, this disease has impaired the health of the horse, and the animal has become rough and emaciated, salt has been found capable of speedily changing its condition, and restoring health. The usual mode of giving salt to horses is by mixing it with their corn, to the extent of an ounce or two *per diem.* I have known large pieces of rock salt kept constantly in the mangers, and this is probably a better method than any other, as the horse will not fail to help itself (by licking the nobs,) to as much as is necessary, and its owner will feel no uneasiness respecting the forgetfulness or prejudice of his servants.—*Kemp on Salt Manure.*

TO THE LADIES.

MISSES JOHNSONS', No. 206 Chesnut street, have received, by the late arrivals, a large assortment of Leco Tuscan, and a variety of French Braids, of superior quality.

Also an assortment of Paris Hats and Bonnets, among which is a new style of Travelling Bonnet.

Also, one case of Berlin Straws, 1 do. fine English, do.

may 24—tf

Cancer and Scrofula, OR THE KING'S EVIL.

ALL persons afflicted with either of the above diseases can, by applying to the subscriber, obtain a remedy which will effectually eradicate them. Many profess to cure these complaints, but their efforts have been unattended with success.—The unfortunate patient who labours under such distressing maladies receives no permanent relief. Whatever hopes may have been excited in the commencement, prove fallacious in the issue, and the disorders aggravated by improper treatment increase to a most frightful extent. Physicians in general assert, that they know of no cure, all they can do is to cut or burn them out, but in a large majority of cases these methods prove wholly abortive. They return with accelerated violence, and the life of the sufferer becomes a melancholy sacrifice.—The application used by the subscriber, is a salve which kills the disease, converts it into a running matter, and in that form it is discharged from the system. Ulcers of all kinds, especially those of five or six years standing, are likewise cured. Certificates of permanent cures effected by this medicine are here submitted in confirmation of its past efficacy.

Certificates of names of those cured of the above diseases.—Catharine Lewis cured of a bad cancer in her breast.—Elizabeth Reynault cured of a cancer on her face.—Mrs. Read cured of a very bad cancer in her breast and under the arm, residence in New Jersey.—Mrs. Black cured of a very bad cancer in her breast do.—Sarah Harris cured of a cancer under her arm do.—Sarah Green cured of a cancer on the side of her face, do.—Miss Gouldy cured of a cancer on her nose, do.—Elizabeth Scroggy cured of a cancer on her nose, do.—M. Gimey, cured of the cancer, do.—Mr. Borden cured of a cancer on his lip, Philadelphia county.—Catharine Rinker cured of a cancer in her breast do.—Mrs. Broadnax cured of a cancer, Bucks county.—Joseph Lavenny cured of a cancer on his nose, Philadelphia county.—Geo. W. Smyth cured of a cancer on his face, Philadelphia county.—Thomas Fitzgerald's daughter cured of the King's Evil, Philadelphia.—Owen Edward's son cured of the King's Evil do.—Jacob L. Foster cured of the King's Evil on the side of his face, Philadelphia county.—Samuel Roger's child cured of the King's Evil on her neck, do.—Benjamin Rogers cured of the King's Evil, N. Jersey.—Ezekiel Mount cured of the King's Evil, do.—Richard Newman cured of a sore leg, Philadelphia.—Sarah Garey cured of a sore ankle.

All applications made to the subscriber in either of the above diseases will be carefully attended to. ...

TAYLOR & MASON'S Unequalled and Inimitable CHALLENGE BLACKING.

Challenge the Union

MANUFACTORY, No. 95 Callowhill Street, below Third.

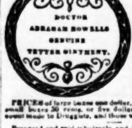
Look at This.

Needles.

JAMES WALTON, No. 12 Fetter Lane, Philadelphia, running from Third to Second street, and between Arch and Race streets, the only importer of James Smith & Sons Needles,—Thankful for past favours, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has received an extensive assortment of needles, as follows—drill'd and silver eyed sharps and betweens, darners, sailors, milliners, glovers, bead, harness, netting, rug and surgeons' needles, gilt, plated and steel knitting, &c. &c.

ap 12—3mo

TETTER Ointment.



THIS OINTMENT cures effectually the Tetter, Scald Head, Itch, Ringworm, Pimples and Blotches on the face; and all species of cutaneous eruptions. It is considered unnecessary to make any comment as the virtue of this ointment, as it has, within twenty years past, proved a speedy and effectual remedy for the above complaints.

PRICES of large boxes one dollar, or ten dollars per dozen—small boxes 50 cents, or five dollars per doz. A liberal discount made to Druggists, and those who purchase to sell again.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by Isaac P. Howell, (son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell,) at No. 63 North 8th the second door above Cherry street, Philadelphia.

All orders from a distance, post paid, accompanied with the cash, and directed to the proprietor, will be thankfully received and attended to with despatch.

Also sold by the following Druggists: Messrs. Snyder & Roberts, No. 6 North Front street, G. W. Chambers, N. W. corner of Fourth and Catharine sts., and J. Gordon, No. 11 South Seventh street.

CAUTION.—In consequence of several spurious mixtures being palmed on the public as Dr. Howell's Genuine Tetter Ointment, it is considered necessary to inform the afflicted, that the name of Dr. Abraham Howell will be labelled in full on each box, and in future the bill of directions accompanying the Genuine Ointment, will be signed with the name of the sole proprietor, Isaac P. Howell, son of the late Dr. Abraham Howell, in his own hand writing, and no other will be genuine.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

"This is to certify, that my son William was afflicted with the Tetter for about eighteen months. It commenced on the calves of his legs, and on his arms; and spread nearly all over his body. Owing to its incessant itching, he could scarcely get any rest, more especially at night, when he was in bed.—When the scaps were removed by his scratching, blood oozed from the wounds, to which his clothes adhered, and the removal of which, caused him much pain and increased his suffering. From a healthy child he became sickly, and much reduced in flesh. I had nearly despaired of his recovery, as his complaint had baffled the skill of an experienced physician, and could find no benefit from the various medicines prepared for the like complaint. At last I had recourse to "Dr. Abraham Howell's Tetter Ointment," which, to my great satisfaction, had the desired effect; and in a short time it entirely cured him. It is upwards of a year since he was cured, and there is no appearance of the complaint returning.

Philadelphia, Oct. 25th, 1833. CHALKLEY BAKER."

ap 12—3mo

Carpet Manufactory,

NO. 319 North Third street, next door to the Commissioners' Hall, Philadelphia, where fashionable carpets are wove of different patterns, in the handsomest style. Also, ready made carpets kept on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail, at the most reasonable prices.

Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The subscriber also informs the public in general, that he has at present an extensive assortment of Domestic Carpeting for sale, of superior quality, which he can recommend to all parts of the United States.

Also, several hundred yards very superior Plaid Carpeting.

N. B. The advertiser has received a Silver Medal from the Franklin Institute, for manufacturing carpeting of superior quality.

JOSEPH SWARTZ.

ap 19—3mo

☞ To the Afflicted. ☜

Philadelphia Thomsonian Infirmary.

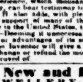
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a Thomsonian Infirmary and Boarding house, at No. 225 Market street, between Seventh and Eighth street, North side.

The location is central and airy, the house large and convenient ...

A Teacher

Gum Elastic Patent Truss.

New and Fashionable JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c.



BOARDING.

Correct Likenesses,

REMOVAL. R. & W. Wilson,

Cure for Bowel Complaints.

$20 REWARD.

East Bradford Boarding School,

SECOND STREET HOUSE, No. 39 North Second Street,

LUMBER.

Caution.

THE undersigned deems it his duty to inform the public, that he holds Letters Patent from the United States for the following among other improvements:

For Cloth Hose or Pipes, saturated and cemented with Gum Elastic, for the conveyance of water and other fluids.

For Gum Elastic Cloth, intended as a substitute for leather, for the foundation of machine and other cards.

For cementing leather and other Soles on Boots and Shoes of every description with Gum Elastic, including Woollen and other Socks, &c.

Now this is to give notice, that prosecutions will be immediately commenced against all persons vending or using any of the above improvements without my consent.

SAML. D. BREED, Patentee,
No. 15 North Seventh street.

april 3—tf

Jacob Senneff,

Brass, Steel, Cane and Reed Manufacturer,
No. 165 N. Second Street,

HAVING received letters patent from the U. States, for an improvement in making cane reeds or slays, recommend them to the manufacturers and weavers generally, as being decidedly superior to any thing of the kind ever used. They have been tried in some of the largest manufactories in the U. States, and approved of by all: he warrants them to be superior both for working free and durability to the reeds or slays made upon the old plan.

Also a general assortment suitable for country work, always on hand.

The above articles will be sold as low as by any other manufacturer in the city.

april 3—3mo

Patent Straw Cutters.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to receive orders for Safford's highly approved Patent Straw Cutters, of which the most approved references can be given.

THOMAS SHIPLEY,
Ironmonger, No. 37 Market street.

N. B. Patent Rights for Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware States, or any Counties, may be had on moderate terms.

aug. 20—tf T. S.

Pugh Madeira,

117 North Third street, is prepared to manufacture to order, all kinds of Surgical Instruments, which will bear comparison in point of material and workmanship, with any made in this country or imported. Also, Elastic Trusses, of a new and improved pattern.

All orders promptly attended to. aug 17—tf

Druggists' Ware and Vials.

A FULL assortment of Druggists' Ware and Vials, kept constantly on hand and for sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

sep 7—tf

Fire Proof Doors.

FOR sale, a pair of strong fire proof doors, in good condition. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 38 Carter's Alley. sep 14—

African Cayenne.

A SMALL invoice of African Cayenne, just received and for sale by HARLAN & SIDDALL,

sep 7—tf Chemists and wholesale druggists, 16 S. 5th st.

A Ramage Printing Press.

FOR sale, a good Ramage Printing Press; the Bed faced with iron. Apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 38 Carter's Alley. nov 9—tf

Castor Oil

OF a superior quality, put up in quart, pint and half pint bottles, for family use. For sale by

HARLAN & SIDDALL,
Corner of 5th and Minor streets.

sep 7—tf

Porter, Ale and Cider.

JOHN RUHLMAN, No. 18 Franklin Place, Philadelphia, continues to bottle Porter, Ale and Cider, of the first quality, for exportation and home consumption. mar 8—3mo

R. S. Gilbert, ENGRAVER ON WOOD

feb 9—tf No. 32 North Street, below Sixth

Exchange Office.

Carpet Manufactory.

Bartram Botanic Garden.

Patent Lamps.

A. Baton, Jr.

Improved Compound Chlorine TOOTH-WASH.

Reuben Manley,

Musical Tuition.

Philadelphia Eye Infirmary,

Dr. Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills.

George W. Ash, DENTIST, No. 300 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

Select Academy.

CARPENTER'S COMPOUND CERATE OF COPAIVA.

Wholesale and Retail Bedding WARE-HOUSE,

Wetherill & Brothers,

Silver Ware Manufactory No. 90 North 5th Street,

GIDEON COX.

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PERFUMERY.

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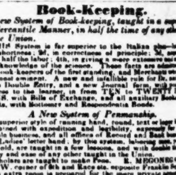
NORTH & WARREN'S SUPERIOR AMERICAN



RED AND BLACK INK.

George P. Schively, CUTLER AND SURGEON'S INSTRUMENT MAKER.

ADELPHI

Removal

NOTICE TO HEIRS.